

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.

OFFICE,
Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV.—NO. 5

Saturday, January 30, 1875

To Clergymen and School Teachers
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE
SATURDAY GAZETTE,
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR,
BELLEVILLE, CALDWELL AND VERONA.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLI-
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PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-
TERESTS.

ALL PUBLIC and LOCAL questions, in-
cluding political and social, sanitary and re-
formatory, educational and industrial top-
ics, will be clearly presented and fully and
fairly discussed.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns
that is unworthy of cordial welcome to
every family circle.

To ADVERTISERS it should prove a val-
uable medium. Our circulation extends
to every part of Essex county, and con-
siderably elsewhere.

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will be received and forwarded by the
Postmaster, also at our office in Bloomfield,
or may be addressed by mail, to
W. M. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

LOCAL INFORMATION.
CHURCH NOTICES—BLOOMFIELD.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Henry W.
Ballentine. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A.
M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Henry W.
Ballentine. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A.
M. and 7.30 P. M. Regular Prayer Meet-
ing on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. Wm. Stubbett, D. D.
Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and
7.45 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursday
at 8 P. M.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. T. J. Danner.
Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. and at Watering Chapel
at 8.30 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. M. En-
slin. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Dun-
can Kennedy, D. D. Preaching Sunday at
10.30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing at 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thurs-
day at 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Geo. W.
Smith. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A.
M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. R. Maz-
well. Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10.30
A. M. and 8.30 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. A. Brad-
ford. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30 A.
M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.45 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.

Town Council—Alfred Taylor, President;
Oscar F. Sanford, Clerk.

Justices of Peace—J. O. Clark, N. O.
Hillsbury.

Commissioners of Deeds—Joseph K.
Oakes.

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This Institution offers to 30 boarding pupils
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English and French
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Young Ladies & Little Girls,
WILL RE-OPEN
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Aug-18

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DAMARIS

And a woman, named Damaris.—ACTS xvii. 31.

She listened to the wondrous words of brave St. Paul.

The listened—she believed—and this is all
that we may know of her life's story.

O, unknown to the world of that far-off land,
Reach through the dark of ages thy slight
head—

Tell to my listening heart thy mystery.

Thy name alone remains! Of face, or rank, or
age,

Naught is recorded in the sacred page.

Damaris dwelt in Athens, and believed;
But, tell me, what heart-needs was thine, oh
friend to St. Paul.

That led thee thus to cast thy case on Him—
That, soon as known, His love was glad re-
ceived.

Wert thou a tender mother mourning for a
child,

With empty arms, rent heart, and language
wild

For all that dimpled sweetness, lately thine?
Or, wert thou some o'er-loving, trustful maid,

By false or feble man to grief betrayed,
And seeking round some changeless love to
twine?

Perchance thou wert of nature, silent, deep—
Accustomed to thyself thyself to keep.

For sympathy aye craving, but in vain!
To such a "fountain sealed," how sweet the
tear.

Of Him who doth no thrilling soul refuse,
And with divinest love can satisfy.

A newly widowed wife, it may be that you came,
Drawn from your darkened home by whispered
fame

Of one who taught of life beyond the
grave!

Hoping for some faint gleam to him, who from
your side,

Had passed into that realm so dim, so wide,
From which no clinging love of yours
could save.

And yet, it may be that no grief, no pain, or
loss,

Led you to grasp the gospel of the Cross,
And make the priceless pearl of faith your
own!

Were you not rather some strong, thirsting
soul,

Who shrank instinctive from the cold control
Of sensual baseness of all creeds then
known?

And, as a bit of sea-weed, torn from ocean rock,
Sinks—drifts—drifts—whirls—a prey to every
shock

Of cruel waves, who never let it rest—
So, buffeted and struggling, hoping still to find
some rest—

You sought the presence of the stranger—
just.

O, ever-blessed hour! when light and life were
shed

Upon your soul before so dark and dead!
You came—your listening—and the truth re-
ceived.

Why need I question more?—why seek to learn
your life?

What of old—grave, gay, or maid, or wife?
If young or old—

Whate'er of old—grave, gay, or maid, or wife?
If young or old—

Whate'er of old—grave, gay, or maid, or wife?
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If young or old—

becomes suddenly impressed with his un-
known way.

You see at once, that you cannot get any
conception of the cross examination from the
fame, monotonous alternation of petty
quarrels, and answer in these printed re-
ports, devoid of all Judge Porter's tragical
severity.

The terror of his look, the lightning of
his eye, and the rest of the stage business,
how is the fireside reader to know, for in-
stance, when he reads the common-place
question: Will you swear that you never
gave him that paper?—and the still less
pregnant answer, No Sir—that that talent
of perjury has been fastened on the wit-
ness by the indiscreet significance with
which the question was put? But when you
see it done—there is nothing more to be
said, but "God have mercy on his soul!"

To day, however, the high style of inquisi-
tion appears to have been judiciously with-
drawn from too common use, and the cross
examination has been continued all day in a
quiet vein quite satisfactory to lovers of
gossip. You have in the full report a lux-
urious detail of details of private affairs of
no possible concern to anybody but their
owners and hence excessively delightful to
everybody else.

The leading objects so far, have been
1. To elicit evidence of partiality to Til-
ton against Beecher, on the part of the
mutual friend, in refusing the latter access
to papers of his own, not withheld from
the former. 2. To elicit evidence of the
long and still sustained intimacy between
the witness and Tilton, and even the obli-
gations to the latter, in contrast with the
recent and special occasion of the friendship
for Beecher and its present disruption. 3.
To elicit evidence of quarrel and of conse-
quent animosity towards Beecher on the part
of the witness, and also to get in Mr.
Beecher's foreboding argument for his
right to the papers. 4. To elicit all the
money transactions and accounts in detail
between the witness and Tilton, and to
connect Tilton's indebtedness to Moulton
with the latter's acceptance for him of the
\$500 from Beecher, so as to show a selfish
or benefit to Moulton, in taking the
money.

Insignificant as these points are in their
bearing on the substantial credibility of this
testimony as Moulton's, only the second
and third were even partially sustained,
and the others were more than ever effec-
tually destroyed by the cross-examination
itself.

There were a number of minor objec-
tions which I need not enumerate, as I do not
pretend to report the trial. Some minor
points were made in a telling manner, and
perhaps as many and as telling ones were
overlooked. The best of the trial was the
of the party making them. The best of
the former was the sarcastic comment for
which counsel was reproved by Judge Nel-
son—"we have your word that you lied."

To say that this is the strong point of the
defense—that a witness who owns he has
lied, is not to be believed, is not, perhaps,
to give it much of a show; but I believe it
is understood to be the fact. So far, how-
ever, from appealing to the common sense
of the jury, on the question of Moulton's
credibility against the defendant as affected
by his confessed lie for the defendant, they
decide the question of common sense, and
claim, as overriding it, an imperative
judicial rule, binding on the jury in spite
of what they might be naturally disposed
to think—probably asking a charge to that
effect from the judge, and taking an ex-
ception to be argued on appeal—that the
integrity of a witness in a civil case, in a
case where the witnesses are not the parties,
and where the testimony of the witness
(Moulton), who must be annihilated before
a verdict for the plaintiff can be honestly
returned, has already made a fearful im-
pression outside, on the ranks of Mr. Beecher's
candid apologists. There are good and in-
fluential men I could name, who had never
before this trial.

The fact is, Moulton is just about as for-
midable on cross-examination as on direct
examination. They get little out of him
but hard hits when least expected. An-
other occasion when Judge Porter went for
Moulton's word and came back short, was
in a cross-examination on Tilton's statement
to him, in the beginning of the business,
that Mr. Beecher preached every Sunday to
a dozen of his mistresses. "Did you be-
lieve that statement?" Objection by the
plaintiff's counsel and argument between
Mr. Beecher and Mr. Evans, after which the
court decided in favor of the plaintiff. In
order to show, as counsel claimed, the
prejudice against Mr. B. with which Moul-
ton went into the business. Instead of the
expected answer which would have been
very telling for the defense, the boom came
back, "whack!" In the reply, "I could
not and did not believe it."

MR. BEECHER,
who forsook Mr. Moulton's direct exami-
nation some days ago, returned to de-
fend his first time to see the witness in the
hands of his own friends. His appearance
is still as I remarked it when he was last
in court, very much changed from the
natural brightness of his countenance as
he appeared at first, and which I then
mentioned as remarkable. The fine and
cheerful eye, the clear and sparkling
cheek, are gone, and he looked another
man, not to be compared with his former
self. The very characteristic and form of
his countenance are new, such as I never
saw before. If it had been a portrait, I
should have pronounced it a failure. Even
his smile is but half his own. You may
rely on this, for I write it with nothing
but pleasure.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

THE THIRD WEEK—PHOTOGRAPH VII—
THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MOULTON.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19, 1875.

At about three o'clock yesterday after-
noon, a murmur of excitement over ran the
crowded court-room, as the plaintiff's coun-
sel announced that, so far as they were
aware, they had now put in all the evi-
dence they had to offer by the witness then
and for four days previous on the stand,
and as Judge Porter—not Mr. Evans—
stood up and commenced the

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MOULTON,

with the question of Pharoah to Jacob—
How old art thou? But before this ques-
tion, simple as it was, could be answered,
Mr. Evans had a number of further tech-
nical episodes to finish. Judge Porter re-
peated the question and the struggle with
the strong witness began. Now a cross-
examination at least in this instance, is
more a matter of theatrical effect than any
thing else. There is little or nothing in the
way of evidence to be elicited from the
witness, but there is a good deal that is im-
pressive to be elicited from the examiner's
own eye-brows, fore-finger, chest, voice and
other elements of dramatic expression.

For all this, Judge Porter at once shows
himself eminently gifted and justifies the
choice that has fallen upon him.

The symmetrical countenance that beams
silent savagery behind Mr. Evans, through
out the preceding stages of the trial, now
leathery pale, and gathers deeper blackness
on its brow than that of the dense, close
moustache on its lip, standing out between
the parchment cheeks like an ink splash on
a drumhead. He confronts the witness
with an expression of stern, omniscient
power; more awful than Rhadamanthus, sum-
moning a speechless culprit to conviction
and judgment. Or to use a more familiar
similitude, it is your old-fashioned hard-
shell schoolmaster, gripping a bad boy by
the collar with one hand, and his birch
with the other, while he brings home his
guilt with two or three crushing expo-
sults, preliminary to the posterior demois-
tration. And as the searching significance
of Judge Porter's dreadful look brings
the question on the witness like a thunder-
bolt of doom, one gasps involuntarily, and
wonders—what has he done? What is this
black villainy, to be dragged out of his
own mouth?

To be at it, the question doesn't amount
to much, and answered, probably amounts
to nothing. But then the manner of it is
tremendous, and many a gaping jurymen
must have shuddered, in his day, at the
depravity in the witness disclosed by Judge
Porter's examination of a trivial question,
and many an innocent witness must have

Educational

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF SEC-
ONDARY EDUCATION IN GER-
MANY.

Secondary education, or, as it is usually
termed in Germany, "higher education,"
(*das höhere Schulwesen*) is undoubtedly the
glory of the German educational system,
being of older date and more harmonious-
ly developed in all its different branches
than any other part of the system. Its
general aim is to give to young men a
thorough classical or realistic education,
and to form the connecting link between
the primary school and the university; as
well as, more recently, the higher technical
institutions.

The first man who gave definite shape to
German superior education was Charle-
magne, whose clear and comprehensive
mind saw and understood the wants of
the growing generation. His two leading
thoughts were to extend higher education
beyond the clergy, and to educate suitable
teachers. His influence in this direction
was felt far beyond the confines of his
empire; and his work has been the firm
basis on which the educational edifice of a
thousand years has been built.

All the schools did not rise to the dig-
nity of these *artes liberales*; many merely
teaching reading, writing, arithmetic,
singing, and grammar. These were mere
parochial schools, corresponding to the
modern elementary schools. Wherever it
could be done, the study of the Scriptures
was added; sometimes, also, the ancient
classics; of the Greeks, only Homer, but
of the Romans, Horace, Virgil, Statius,
Sallust, Terence, Cicero, and Seneca.
Greek, though not pursued extensively,
nevertheless formed a favorite study. Thus
we know that Charlemagne appointed
teacher of Greek in Salzburg and Ratibon,
as also in several other cities. The differ-
ence of rank and occupation in life as
marked by a different degree of education,
peculiar to the German nation, soon made
itself felt. Charlemagne, like Alfred the
Great, endeavored to obliterate differences
of rank in educational matters, but was
not successful in this as the English king.

It must be considered as an inestimable
blessing that education could be pursued
undisturbedly in the convents; for the
princes who were to further and protect it
did not, in many cases, possess the energy
and zeal of Charlemagne, and many of the
schools founded by him were closed during
the reign of his immediate successors. But
the seed sown by him and by Boniface (800-
755) could not be suppressed, and new
schools began to arise in the place of those
which had become defunct.

Besides memory, the cultivation of which
they not uniformly called one-sided, and the
value of which they did not fully appreciate,
they wished to have the reasoning
powers more developed. But by going
too far in this direction, they destroyed